(c) whether there was at any time previously or there is at present a system of holding only morning classes or evening classes in Dharwar or in any other District in Mysore State;

(d) whether they intend to introduce the system of holding only morning classes from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. in Urdu Schools during Ramjan Fasting month uniformly in the whole State of Mysore?

A.—Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI (Minister for Education).—

(a) Yes—Only in the Schools of District School Board, Dharwar.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) This is under examination.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY.—I beg to lay on the Table replies to 1900 questions $ of the previous Sessions.

REPORT ON THE MYSORE ADMINISTRATION BY SRI A. D. GORWALA.

Motion to consider.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—I beg to move:

"That the report on the Mysore Administration by Sri A. D. Gorwala be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the report on the Mysore Administration by Sri A. D. Gorwala be taken into consideration."

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Sir, in this connection I should like to have a clarification. Sir, it is an important matter. As you remember, for the last three sessions, I have been asking this subject to be taken up for consideration by this Hon'ble House. After all, the Government have been persuaded to bring it for discussion before this House.

A MEMBER.—That credit goes to you.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—But I do not know whether it is a credit or a discredit. I see today when such an important subject is being discussed touching the entire gamut of administration of the State, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister is absent. I do not blame the Chief Minister. Probably business has taken him to Delhi. One other person whom we expect to be here is the Chief Secretary. He is not here.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM (Kolar Gold Fields).—How can you say that the Chief Secretary should be here?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—We need not recognise the presence of the Chief Secretary as a Member of the House. But the point is, he is one of those persons responsible for taking note of the trend of discussions here and help the Government to come to decisions.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—Can anybody insist upon a particular officer to be present?

Mr. SPEAKER.—So far as the Chief Secretary is concerned, we need not take that his presence or absence from capital as of material consequence. The only point is, that the Chief Minister is not here is a certain fact. But certain other Minister will officiate for him.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—My point is not disposed of. I wanted to know, as a matter of right, can we say that a particular officer should be present.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಚೀಫ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್ಮೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಇರಬೇಕು, ಇರಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಚೀಫ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೋ, ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ಅವರು ದೆಹಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಅಲ್ಲ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My point is this. We are sitting till 6 O'clock and tomorrow I do not think we shall have more than 2 hours for discussion. In view of the importance of the subject I should like the discussion

$ These questions and answers are printed separately as a supplement to this number.

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.)

on this subject to be extended by a day and the presence of the Chief Minister secured in this House when the matter is finally disposed of.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗ ನಡೆಯಲಿ. ಇವತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಳೆ ನಡೆಯಲಿ; ನೋಡೋಣ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು : ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ, ಅವರು ಬಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಇದ್ದಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—That is the understanding.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ಎರಡು ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಆಮೇಲೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಿಕ್ಕವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರೇ ಬಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್ (ಬಿಜಾಪುರ).—ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಗುಹೋಗುಗಳು ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಅವರು ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—After discussing the matter with the Leader of the Opposition, we came to an understanding that the Report of Sri Gorwala should be discussed today and tomorrow and the Chief Minister will be able to give a reply on the 14th when we reassemble. There is no point in saying that the Chief Minister is absent.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Hon'ble members may offer their remarks Their remarks will be taken note of and the Chief Minister will realy to them.

At this stage I do not propose to offer any remarks. After hearing the debate I propose to reply.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Mysore).—I heard the Hon'ble the Revenue Minister saying that he does not propose to make any remarks at the beginning. During the course of the debate on the Governor's Address and the Budget a statement was made on behalf of the Government that some of the suggestions made in the Gorwala Report have already been accepted and even implemented partly. Therefore it would be very much better if the Hon'ble Minister kindly makes a statement on this Report as to the suggestions that have been accepted and implemented to enable us to offer our remarks. Secondly, Mr. Speaker, yesterday I met you in your chamber and said that the Assembly might meet at 12 O'clock. I do not know what you have decided. If you have already agreed to have the session at 10 O'clock tomorrow the time allotted for discussing the Report would be very limited and probably one more day has to be given after the recess.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palaiyam).—I would like to support my friend. Government may make known the recommendations accepted by them in order to get a clear picture for making observations.

Mr. SPEAKER.—When some point is put before the House it is not necessary to support it. It is necessary that the House should know to what extent action is taken on Gorwala report and if the information is available it may be placed on the Table and also a statement made. So far as the time is concerned I had a discussion with other members and they have agreed to the House meeting at 10 O'clock in the morning.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—With regard to the point raised by the Hon'ble Member Sri Puttaswami, I have no objection to make a statement with regard to the action taken on the several recommendations made but it may take some time. If the House has the patience, I have also no objection to read them. Sri Gorwala has made 99 recommendations. We have accepted 40 out of them. 22 have not been accepted and 37 are under consideration.

The first recommendation is.—"Delays should be reduced by rigorous inspections. In the Secretariat the Secretary of one department should inspect another department. Ministers should not delay files nor should cases be held up by Cabinet Postings of officers should not be unduly delayed. Supervising officers should function as expeditors."

Action taken.—A system has been introduced of Heads of Departments sending pendings lists to the concerned

Secretaries and once a quarter to the Chief Secretary. The Chief Secretary conducts inspections with particular reference to these lists. The suggestion with regard to the Secretary of one department inspecting another is not acceptable as it interferes with the responsibilities of the Secretaries concerned. Cabinet meets regularly and delays at Cabinet level are not many. An effective programme of inspections is being introduced.

(2) "Government servants drawing less than Rs. 500 per month should be prohibited from keeping cars."

Action taken.—Under consideration.

(3) "Number of entertainments given by Ministers should be reduced. Guest Houses should be closed down. Members of the Legislature can stay in hotels......"

Hon'ble MEMBERS.—No, no.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Gubbi).—I rise to a point of order. He is reading the report. We want to know the action taken.

Mr. SPEAKER.—He is also reading the action taken by the Government.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Let him make a statement.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—"...... Government cars may be sold. Arrears to the hospitality organisation from members of the Legislature should be recovered."

Action taken.—Entertainments are strictly regulated. Guest Houses cannot be closed down but one of the Guest Houses at Ooty will be sold. Government are also required by statute to provide accommodation to legislators. Sale of Government vehicles is not possible. Arrears are being recovered.

(4) "Number of I.C.S. Officers should be increased."

Action taken.-Considered unnecessary.

(5) "The Secretariat has too much of old Mysore Staff."

Action taken.—It is not correct.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Is it not a fact that after closing down one Guest House, Government have opened two Guest Houses? They have closed down the Sydney Road Guest House and opened Carlton Guest House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Minister is reading the recommendations of Sri Gorwala and also the action taken on them. Let him not be disturbed.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—

(6) "Office hours should be strictly observed."

Action taken.—It is being done.

(7) "Except for the half hour break in the afternoon officials should not leave their seats."

Action taken.—Registers to note the movements of officials when leaving the sections have been introduced.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If the Hon'ble Minister will yield, it will facilitate discussion if a statement is given as to the recommendations to which the Government have committed themselves; otherwise it will be very difficult to make observations.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That will take time.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—The report is there.

2 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It may take time, but that cannot be avoided at present. Let the Minister read, later on it will be circulated to members.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In the manner in which he is reading it will take a long time. I think it would be better if he reads only those recommendations which have not been accepted.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Strictly speaking, it is not necessary for me to read the recommendations. The recommendations are before the members for a long time now. Members can make their remarks on those recommendations and we will take into consideration what they say on them.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Ramanagaram).-There are too many interruptions. At this rate it will take a long time. It is necessary that the House knows what are the recommendations and the action taken on them by Government. The Minister is giving that information. Even if it takes some time, I think what is being done is correct.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—The next recommendation is—

Recommendation	*Action taken*
There should be no communal reservations in respect of promotions by selection from non-gazetted to gazetted posts.	Under consideration.
Powers should be delegated and there should be no interference when once policy is formulated.	Accepted.
A small unit should be set up to see if staff in offices cannot be reduced.	Accepted.
The scale of peons laid down in January 1957 should be strictly enforced.	Accepted.
Peons given to ex-Dewans may be discontinued ...	Not found acceptable.
The posts of Secretaries should be held by a better calibre of officers.	No action considered necessary.
Assistants and Superintendents may be abolished and all noting started at Under Secretary's level.	This is being tried in two Departments of the Secretariat.
Officials up to the rank of Under Secretaries should not be transferred from one Department of the Secretariat to another.	Not accepted.
Under Secretaries and Assistants should be sent out for short periods to field offices.	Accepted.
Files in the Secretariat should be sent back to the Section at every stage of noting to record the movement.	Not accepted.
Responsibility should be taken at all levels ...	Accepted.
Attention should be paid to preparation of weekly arrear lists. Monthly and quarterly lists may be abolished. Under and Deputy Secretaries should also submit weekly arrear lists.	Not accepted.
Leave reserves should not be used as part of the normal office staff.	Accepted.
Secretaries should pay special attention to house-keeping devices.	Accepted.
Officials in charge of establishment work should not remain at a post for more than 2 years.	Not accepted.
Names of officers should not be printed on letter papers.	Accepted.
Non-Secretariat officers should not be kept too long in the Secretariat.	Accepted.
There should be re-distribution of subjects among Secretariat Departments. The Finance Department should take over the administration of all Taxes.	Not accepted.
The Chief Secretary should be assisted by a Special Secretary.	Not accepted.
The Efficiency Audit organisation should be abolished	Under consideration.
The function of the Anti Corruption Department should be limited to cases of persons drawing more than Rs. 500 per month.	Under consideration.
Recruitment by the P.S.C. to non-gazetted posts should be confined to offices in Bangalore only.	Not accepted.
Appointment of Director of Education from the Civil Service is not satisfactory.	Accepted.
Publication of the English "Mysore Information Bulletin" and pamphlets called "Facts about Mysore" is unnecessary.	Under consideration.

Recommendation	*Action taken*
The Information Department should arrange for issue of speedy replies to criticisms appearing in the Press.	Under consideration.
Large expenditure for publicity by way of special supplements should be avoided.	Accepted.
The number of Extraordinary Gazettes should be limited.	Accepted.
Collection of land revenue in Bangalore and Mysore Divisions not satisfactory.	Government agrees with this view.
Special steps are necessary for recovery of heavy arrears in Gulbarga Division.	Accepted.
There should be no interference in the collection of land revenue and other taxes.	Accepted.
The rates of assessment may be revised by suitable percentages.	Under consideration.
Special efforts are needed for recovery of heavy excise arrears in Gulbarga, Bangalore and Mysore Divisions.	Accepted.
Prohibition should be abolished ...	Not accepted.
There is need for continuous attention by the Commissioner regarding collections of agricultural income tax.	Accepted.
Interpretations should be furnished by assessing officers on general reference regarding fiscal measures.	Not accepted.
Special attention of the Commissioner of Bangalore Division is necessary for recovery of conversion fine in Bangalore City.	Accepted.
There should be reduction in the number of districts and divisions.	Under consideration.
Hereditary village servants should be abolished ...	Under consideration.
Creation of posts of Inspectors for Registration ...	Accepted.
Sub-Registrars should work as Personal Assistants for Registration to Deputy Commissioners.	Not accepted.
Government capital in I.T.I. and H.A.L. should be withdrawn.	Under consideration.
Government concerns connected with silk and porcelain need attention	Accepted.
The Board of Management with Ministers and Legislators as members is not satisfactory. Either a statutory or non-statutory autonomous board of experienced non-officials is desirable.	Under consideration.
Bonus should be paid by Government industrial concerns if the net profit exceeds 5 per cent.	Under consideration.
Further investments in new industries should be avoided.	Not accepted.
The work of Stores Purchase Committee should be expedited.	Accepted.
The Rural Industries Department should be abolished.	Under consideration.
Mysore Palace Guards and Home Guards should be abolished.	Under consideration.
The Inspector General of Police's proposals for the reorganisation of the District Police should be completed early.	Accepted.

(SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA)

Recommendation	*Action taken.*
A separate reserve armed Police should be formed ...	Accepted.
A uniform Police Law should be enacted early ...	Accepted.
Post of full-time Inspector General of Prisons is unnecessary.	Under consideration.
The rates of Jail Manufactures should be so fixed as not to result in loss.	Under consideration.
There is need for economy and avoidance of unnecessary expenditure.	Accepted.
Extension of the period of repayment of Central Loans and reduction of rate of interest, may be considered.	Under consideration.
Government should not rush into any scheme merely because there is Central assistance.	Accepted.
Non-plan expenditure should be postponed ...	Accepted.
Essential items of expenditure should be included in the plan itself.	Accepted.
All loan items should be re-scrutinised ...	Under consideration.
Special Pay, Deputation Allowance, Construction allowance and non-practice allowance should be abolished.	Under consideration.
Travelling allowance should be dependent on salary only and not on rank.	Not accepted.
In order to minimise private use of Government vehicles, Officers should be asked to meet the running expenses of the vehicles.	Under consideration.
The tendency to show savings by inflating expenditure should be prevented.	Not accepted.
Execution of works without estimates should be avoided.	Accepted.
The establishment charges of a few projects are rather high.	Accepted.
A Technical Audit cell may be established ...	Not accepted.
The rates of electricity supply should be fixed properly.	Under consideration.
The Vidhana Soudha Enquiry Committee Report should be published.	Under consideration.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—The whole Report was published in the newspapers at that time. Every newspaper contained the Report. There is no question of non-publication of the Report. It is public property.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Government have not published it in the form of a book.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Whether the Report is published or not, is a point for clarification; if so, how many parts are published.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—We have not accepted the proposal of Shri Gorwala.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU (Cubbonpet).—Has the Government published the Report?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—We have not published it. It is not meant for the public.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I said there are two separate Reports. Both copies of the Reports have not been supplied to the Press. I only want a clarification.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Was not the Report released to the Press and the public?

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—In a few minutes I will be able to tell you.

Recommendation	*Action taken*
Development Boards at taluk and district levels should disappear.	Under consideration.
A Bureau of Statistics should be formed ...	Under consideration.
The Statistics Department should be under the control of the Finance Department.	Under consideration.
The village development trends are not heading in the right direction.	Under consideration.
Grants for Hostel buildings should be discontinued ...	Under consideration.
Collegiate and secondary institutions should be handed over to non-official organisations.	Under consideration.
The rates of college fees should be enhanced in old Mysore.	Under consideration.
Grants to educational institutions should be disbursed early in the year.	Under consideration.
Grant to Social Welfare Board and the Academy of Dance, Drama and Music do not seem to be justifiable	Under consideration.
Part IV of the Gazette may be printed on buff paper.	Accepted.
Only Part I and Section (1) of Part II need be supplied to most offices.	Accepted.
Expenditure on printing and stationery should be met out of the grants of each department.	Under consideration.
There is no need for a Legislative Council ...	Not accepted.
Until the existing 20 Farms are firmly established, more farm should not be opened. The grants should be deleted.	Under consideration.
There is no need for budget provision for rural and urban compost scheme.	Not accepted.
The lorry and tractor organisation should be wound up.	Under consideration.
There is need for a complete examination and overhaul of the agricultural organisation.	Under consideration.
Opening of co-operative sugar factories only after detailed investigations should be thought of.	Accepted.
Cubbon Park should be better maintained ...	Accepted.
The fruit garden side of the Garden Department should be transferred to Agricultural Department.	Under consideration.
The creation of Special Forest Fund may be kept in view.	Under consideration.
More powers should be given to Conservators and District Forest Officers.	Accepted.
There is no need to sell wood at concessionary rates to the Iron and Steel Works.	Under consideration.

SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—One clarification. Prior to this Report, there was a report which was submitted by one Mr. Rajagopal. What happened to that report and have they got to do anything with that report; why should we not take up that report as well for consideration?

MR. SPEAKER.—Now we are considering only the Gorwala Report. We are not considering the Rajagopal Report.

SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Will the Hon'ble Speaker direct the Government to supply copies of the Rajagopal Report to the members?

MR. SPEAKER.—I cannot do that.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—There are some proposals contained in the Gorwala Report still under the active consideration of Government. So when such is the case, where is the need for the Government to place the Report for discussion before the House ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).— You wanted it.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—If you wanted to get the consent of the House before implementing the recommendation, it is something. You have already implemented certain recommendations and certain recommendations are under the consideration of the Governm nt.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You are wasting the time of the House. After all, at the instance of the Opposition Members, the Report has been placed on the Table of the House for discussion. Members wanted it for discussion even though it was made clear to them that certain recommendations have been accepted by the Government, because there are still more than half the recommendations which have not been accepted by the Government.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.-Mr. Speaker, they have already accepted or are going to accept some recommendations and are going to reject a few others. When such is the case, where is the need for the Government to place the Report ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am not asking the Hon'ble Member to say or not to say certain things. Whatever the Hon'ble Member will have to say, he may say it or he may leave it. But what is the use of saying why the Government have placed the Report on the Table of the House ? After all, it is on account of the fact that the Hon'ble Members wanted to discuss it that it is placed before the House. That being so, there is no need for agitation now. Once the Report has been placed on the Table of the House, for discussion, we cannot go back. It has been decided according to the order of the day that this will be discussed today and tomorrow. Hon'ble Members may discuss it. I will not allow any Hon'ble Member to say anything about why it has been placed on the Table of the House for discussion.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur). – Before I begin my comments on the Report, I should like to say a few words with regard to some of the objections raised by my friends on this side. I ha e stated before this House and I say it again that the Government have failed in their duty totally because this Report was published as early as 11th May 1958 it is nearly one year. The Government thought they had appointed Shri Gorwala to examine the working of the State and to recommend any changes and they after printing and publishing the Report kept quiet over it or rather slept over it. In spite of the repeated demands by the members not only from this side but even from the other side, they have slept over the matter; it was not even given to this House. It was during the Budget discussion that the information leaked out that certain recommendations of the Gorwala Report had been implemented. We did not know what were the recommendations that were implemented and what were not. It is only today that the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue was pleased to read them, but we could not conclude what are the recommendations which were actually implemented because we could not follow all the 98 recommendations.

Now Sir, this is not the only occasion when the Government have failed to do their work. While saying this, I wish to stress another point. Vidhana Soudha Committee Report was presented to the Government in December 1956. We are unaware even now as to what has happened to it and even the Government a e not quite sure whether that report should be publishep or not.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I say with responsibility that the report was released to the Press and every Paper, English as well as local Kannada papers, published it. And to say something contrary to it would be on the face of it wrong.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—I will have it verified.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—That itself makes it clear whether it was published or not.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—If the Hon'ble Member will kindly yield, as the Hon'ble Member Sri Hanumanthaiya put it, it was published in the papers and portions of it were also discussed and reference was made in this House and it is not as though members do not know about it. But whether it was officially presented to this House and published is a matter which I could verify and say.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Copies of the report were given to the Members of the Legislature.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA (Holenarasipur).—We cannot take cognizance of mere publication of the report in the Press.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—That was not a report of the Committee of this House. So, it is left to the Government to publish it or not. Whether it is really published, we will get it verified and I will tell the House.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Members are supplied with copies.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Members of this House are not supplied with copies.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Whether the members are members of this House or not is a different matter.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is quite clear that the report has not been discussed in this House and it has become the practice for this Government to appoint Committees to report on certain matters of organisation or administration of this State without placing the report before this House for consideration or discussion.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I want to make it very clear to the Hon'ble Members that there were a number of Committees appointed by the Government. But such of the reports of the Committees which are appointed by this House must certiainly be placed before the House. There are a number of administrative Committees and the report of those Committees need not necessarily be placed before this House.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY—With due deference to the Hon'ble Minister, when a matter of such enormous proportion is at stake, when the whole administration is going to be reorganised considerably, it is but natural that we should expect......

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It is a matter of opinion.

2-30 P.M

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—This House should be taken into confidence with regard to such report. That has become a habit with this Government. I do not expect any other answer from you. I am touching upon one matter which is a very controversial matter because that is the first matter that is touched in this Report and that is the construction of Vidhana Soudha. There are two conflicting views with regard to this matter, clearly divided opinions. One section says that it is a boon to the State, but for this construction we would not have found enough space for these Houses and the Secretariat and that of course a little extravagance might have been committed by the persons who were responsible for the construction. The other opinion is that it was totally unnecessary and the opinion of the author of this Report is that for a crore of rupees an equally good building could have been constructed to house the Assembly, the Council and the Secretariat.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I am not competent to judge these things because the material is not before us. We are asked to condemn a man or condone a thing without having evidence before us. How can we condemn the author of this building or how can we give encomiums to these persons without knowing the facts? We are unable to do so. Government have generously allowed us to discuss this Report. One of the most important things is in regard to the construction of Vidhana Soudha. All or some of the facts in regard to the construction of the Vidhana Soudha are contained in the report published in 1956.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—May I respectfully submit? If the Hon'ble Member was really interested, he could have gone through the report which is available in the Library and perhaps come fully prepared, instead of simply blaming us. Do you mean to say that you will tolerate me if I do not come prepared? Before you blame us think over the matter whether you are on a firmer ground and then blame us.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is news, to me at least, I do not know to how many of us, that it was not a confidential report.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It was supplied to the members through the Legislature Secretariat. It is also available in the Library.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Anyway I am thankful to you for having made known that. Till now most of us were under the impression that it was a confidential report and that it was not published.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Is it our fault?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I wish that when this was put on the agenda one copy of the report was supplied to each of the members. I respectfully submit that I do not wish to say anything with regard to the construction of Vidhana Soudha because it is a controversial matter and unless we study dispassionately all the evidence placed before the committee we cannot give a verdict over the construction of Vidhana Soudha.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Has evidence been taken?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It is for you to look into the book?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Now the cat is out of the bag. While giving information as to how many of the recommendations have been implemented, the Hon'ble Revenue Minister was pleased to say that the publication of the recommendations of the Vidhana Soudha Committee is under consideration. That is the information we have got today. As I said, this is flagging a dead horse and Government have been uncharitable. Before even consulting us, before we were given an opportunity to express our views, Government have already stated that 40 recommendations have been accepted. There is a saying among Ayurvedic Pandits when a patient asks about the use of the medicine "ಅವಗುಣವಿಲ್ಲ". The most innocuous recommendations have been accepted. Ninety per cent of the recommendations are with regard to the printing of the name in the letter heads, etc. I am not going to say that even Sri Gorwala is a complete authority on all the subjects.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Do we wish to say that?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Neither I.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—We are glad that you see eye to eye with us.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Not on all the points. He is not an authority on all the recommendations that he has made. He is also a human being; he is bound to err. I myself am not willing to admit or agree with some of the recommendations that he has made to the Government.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Are the Government willing to revise the recommendations accepted in view of the suggestions made here?

Sri T. MARIAPPA. We are prepared to accept reasonable suggestions.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—On page 7, Chapter II, General Observations, of the Report, he says or he thinks that these Divisional Commissioners are necessary for certain purposes. He says they are expeditors or coordinators.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Even on this there is difference of opinion. Some want them to be abolished and some do not.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I shall read that portion:

> "The Commissioner should be held directly responsible for seeing that not only in his own office but in those of the Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars of his division, delay is eliminated. In the conditions of

Mysore, that should be his primary task for at least the next year. He should spend day after day in revenue offices all over his area, having held in his presence what in some parts of the country used to be called in the old days a *kacheri, i.e.*, a bringing up of all pending papers and their disposal on the spot. This would give him an opportunity to instruct in the proper method of disposal his subordinates, many of whom probably have received no training for a considerable period and have fallen into slovenly ways. It would also enable him to judge the capacity and inclination of the men working under him even down to the clerks in the taluk offices." etc.

If instead of a Divisional Commissioner you appoint ten Tahsildars they would be a sets to any State. Unfortunately what we find is these Divisional Commissioners—I am sorry to say—are in he nature of Post Offices. They are more a hindrance, more obstructors that expeditors. One year has already passed and practically there was unanimity in this House because many members stated that these posts of Divisional Commissioners are gifts to certain senior officers.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY (Malleswaram).—I heard the Hon'ble Member saying that the Divisional Commissioners are just like Post offices; then is it not an insult to Postal Department that their staff is useless (*Laughter*)?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—We have personally seen that the papers sent to Divisional Commissioners are not forwarded to Government at all. It takes months and months for the papers being transferred to the Secretariat from the Divisional Commissioners' Office. I was in Madras State and there we never heard of Divisional Commissioners. Without the intervention of Divisional Commissioners things were going on very smoothly. We have had the experience of Divisional Commissioners for more than one year now and I do not think these posts are at all necessary. The Divisional Commissioners are not performing any of the functions which they are expected to do according to Sri Gorwala. Sri Gorwala has not recommended the abolition of *Divisional Commissioners*, but we have been urging on Government for a considerable time now that these posts have to be abolished and that the district authorities should have direct connection with the Secretariat and not through the Divisional Commissioners. I request Government to examine this question thoroughly and if found unnecessary to abolish these posts because we are not at a stage where we are going on economising. In that context this is a prob, lem which has to be examined thoroughly.

Then, there are certain observations in this chapter itself. It is stated that officers who once manage to get transferred to Bangalore are unwilling to be transferred back to the districts. He has not mentioned the several departments, but in this connection I wish to name the Medical Department. I find that doctors who have been in certain big hospitals like the Victoria Hospital or the Bowring Hospital in Bangalore for more than 12 to 14 years are unwilling to go out of Bangalore. This is the case not only in the Secretariat but also in other offices in Bangalore. The salubrious climate of Bangalore is sufficient inducement for these officers to come and stick on in Bangalore. We are a big State with 19 districts and a population of two crores, but certain gentlemen who somehow managed to come to Bangalore and have stuck on in Bangalore are unwilling to go out. We are lacking in good officers in the districts, but certain gentlemen who have come and stayed here for long are unwilling to go to the mofussil. Good officers should not be meant only for Bangalore. Good or bad officers should be shared by the whole State. In the rural areas we are lacking in engineers, doctors, etc. It is a very good recommendation that he has made that an officer should not be kept at a place for more than two years. This recommendation should be applicable more

(SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

to officers in Bangalore than to officers in other places.

The Revenue Minister was pleased to say that Guest Houses would not be abolished. As far as I know such a large number of Guest Houses are not existing in any other State. Here every so called V.I.P. or eminent person belonging to the ruling party who comes to Bangalore is housed in palatial Guest Houses for a considerable period. He has given the instance of Governors and other Government officers. We know that these gentlemen are housed in palatial Guest Houses.

Sri B. BASAVALINGAPPA (Deputy Minister for Home).–These Guest Houses are there for several years.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—We can make a better use of these buildings than keep them to house gentlemen coming from outside. In any case I have not seen in any other State such a generosity as the Government of Mysore in maintaining such a large number of Guest Houses. Even in Delhi it is the Ashoka Hotel which houses many of the gentlemen who come from outside India.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I may tell the Hon'ble Member that even Andhra Pradesh and also the communist Government in Kerala maintain Guest Houses. By way of reciprocity the Government of India maintains several Guest Houses. There is a Guest House called 'Kotah House' where Ministers coming from outside stay as Government of India guests.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is possible that there might be some Guest Houses in other States, but not on such a lavish scale.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I have seen the Guest Houses in Delhi and Kerala. They are better furnished than ours.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I fully agree with Sri Gorwala when he says that these Guest Houses are an unnecessary appendage.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—The Guest Houses are maintained not merely for the purpose of housing the dignitaries who come to Bangalore as a matter of reciprocity. Members of the Legislature will have to be provided with accommodation in Bangalore for 3 or 4 months during the sessions. Until the Legislators' Home is built these Guest Houses will have to be kept furnished for the convenience of Hon'ble Members.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—At least after the Legislators' Home is built, I hope Government will think of reducing the number of Guest Houses.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It is really a very constructive idea and we will consider it.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Another thing which he has stated is that huge sums are due from legislators. The paragraph in the Report reads thus:

> "A very unsatisfactory circumstance regarding the hospitality organisation is that arrears are outstanding against various members of the legislature. The list contains the names of 51 members and the amount due comes to Rs. 10,965.20. The highest sums owed are by two Deputy Ministers, Rs. 4652 and Rs. 2,348. The next highest Rs. 640.30 stands against an ex-Minister. Several of the Ministers, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Legislative Council appear in the list."

So, Sir, an impression should not be tried to be created that only M.L.A.s are defaulters and not others.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The whole point has been answered by the Chief Minister in reply to a question.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Sir, we are at a stage when all the dues from the tax-evaders should be collected. We have been urging upon this Government to take all expeditious steps possible to collect arrears of tax. I would like to suggest here that the names of the tax evaders should be published as in France and the Scandinavian countries where this list is published in the headquarters of

all districts. Similarly, I say that the names of all persons from whom arrears are due, whether they be Ministers, Speaker or M.L.A.s, should be published for the information of all. This will surely act as a deterrent. If there are no arrears now, let Government say that they have recovered all the arrears. Then I have nothing to say. I still feel that considerable sums are due from legislators and Ministers and so I feel that their names must be published. If that is done, that would compel these people to pay off the amount immediately.

There is another point on which there is difference of opinion and I have raised this point before in this House. Many of my friends do not see eye to eye with me on this question. I have already said that this is only my personal view. One other recommendation made by Sri Gorwala is that more I.C.S officers from outside should be posted to the State. I am very sorry that I do not see eye to eye with my friend. He has said that 28 I.C.S. officers are serving in the State of Bombay and in the State from which I come I will not go through how many. My friend says that there are five officers. I have heard very strong criticisms against the single I.C.S. officer working in the State. I am not going to repeat the criticism made against him because I am not particularly conversant with the shortcoming of the Chief Secretary as stated by my friends. Three I.C.S. officers are allotted to this State, but only one was posted because Government are not willing to take others.

Sri N. HUCHAMASTHY GOWDA (Chandrasekharapura).—How many I.C.S. officers came from South Canara District?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I have not calculated that. Suppose one officer is not a good officer or with whom I agree. It does not mean to say that all officers are good. For example, we have imported a person for the place of Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—On a point of order. We should not bring individuals into discussion and specially the Chief Justice because if an opinion is expressed it may lead to an expression of another opinion. Therefore, it is better that the Leader of the Opposition does not bring in names.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am not going to make any comment on the High Court Judges. Even before he was appointed, I did not find much objection to the method of recruitment of a Judge from outside. I am not going to say it is a good choice or a bad choice. But was there an objection? I find there was not even a murmur with regard to it. But strong comment has been made only with regard to the I.C.S. officer. There is only one officer who is at the helm. Possibly he is acting as a dictator. Suppose you put two or three dictators, instead of one dictator. I have discussed this matter with several friends. I am told that the Chief Secretary is bossing over all the other Secretaries and even over the Ministers. That is the argument put forth in this House. Suppose instead of one I.C.S. officer, more officers are put as the heads of departments; then such a thing will never happen; all the criticisms levelled against Mr. Gorwala would not have been levelled.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—For your information I may state that some I.C.S. officers are allotted to the State, namely, Shri Nanjappa, Shri P. R. Naik, and Shri Mani but they are serving elsewhere. It is not that they are not allotted.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Just prior to integration I was the Chairman of the Inter-State Ministers Committee and I know that at no time do we have made any promise of excluding I.C.S. officers from the Mysore State service. If there is such an impression, it is not correct. What we are interested in is putting efficient officers.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Officers should not take part in the State politics. We want such officers; we want competent officers who will not be a party to cliques which are so patent and common here.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Will the Leader of the Opposition substantiate who are the officers who are involved in the political cliques ?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am not expected to give names. Of course, hard things are said in this House against officers. That is why I made this remark.

I wish to say one thing with regard to the Legislative Council. It has been debated upon all over the world whether the Upper House is necessary or not. Even in England they are discussing that question. About this issue, I wish to read one or two sentences from the Report of Shri Gorwala.

> "If the Legislative Council was composed of people in type or calibre different from the members of the Legislative Assembly, if it helped to bring out special points of view not present in the other chamber, there might be some reason for continuing this body. As it is there is none. The fact that many other States have a Legislative Council need not deter Mysore from abolishing it. The proper considerations in this matter should be not uniformity but usefulness a d due regard for the public purse......'

With regard to this, Government says that it is not accepted. With due deference to my friends in the other House, I am of the opinion that the Upper House is a superfluity. As far as a democratic country like England is concerned, they are playing a very useful part. But we are beginners in democracy and we find there is duplication of speeches, duplication of work. They have so much time that they are lacking in speakers. I may state that speeches are made by individuals from morning till evening because there are no subjects and not enough speakers. They have got so much time at their command. It is not fair to the people ; is the Upper House a necessity ; is it playing a useful part ? Politically it may be necessary, because we know that the ruling party whichever be the party, wants to accommodate certain gentlemen who are their friends or partisans and hence that is one of the avenues whereby they are helped. But that is not the angle with which we have to view these things.

Sir, I request the Government : let them not come to a final decision in the matter. It is a very difficult question, I know. I do not say it is an easy thing to abolish the Upper House at the stroke of a pen.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Recently where there was no Upper House, it has been introduced.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SETTY.—It is a political move, and nothing else. It is a thing which has to be viewed dispassionately and the decision taken after a dispassionate view of things.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Even in England, it is an institution maintained for political purposes.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn and meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for Tea at Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I should like to stress one other point. I was astonished when the Hon'ble Revenue Minister said that the minor recommendation made by Sri A.D. Gorwala regarding some of the peons in the houses of Ex-Dewans was not accepted. Day in and day out the party in power cries hoarse that we are a socialistic State and our aim is a socialistic pattern of society. I can understand officials who have served the State or the nation well and who are not in a condition to maintain themselves or maintain servants being helped by the State. There is nothing wrong in it and the patriots who have lost all for the nation should be helped as they are not in a position to help

themselves. But Ex-Dewans who are rolling in wealth should be provided with a few peons is beyond my comprehension. What is stated is that it is an old Mysore custom; it is a peculiar custom for three peons to serve at the residence of each Ex-Dewan. All this comes to Rs. 8,100 a year. Whatever practice was in the past there is no ground to continue them now. Peons should be withdrawn, to say the least. Sooner this custom is a bolished, the better it is because there is neither socialism in it nor socialistic pattern of society in it. While the majority of the people in the State are utterly poor and they have not the wherewithal for their daily needs and ordinary clothing and housing, that we should go on providing these servants over and above their pensions, is a luxury which we cannot afford. I should like to say one word with regard to the reorganisation of the Secretariat. We are told that certain recommendations of Sri A.D. Gorwala have been implemented with regard to two or three Departments. I believe they are G.A.D. and Revenue.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Note fully in certain sections.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I do not know whether these two Departments have been chosen for any special purpose or whether there were objections on the part of other Departments.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—No, Sir. It is just to find out whether the system would work well.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Now I am told that this system is to be reviewed within a short period. I am informed that it was introduced in the month of November 1958. The point is, the work done by the First Division Clerks is to be done by the Under Secretaries and the notes which ought to have been put up by the First Division Clerks are to be written by the Under Secretaries. I am told they have to dispose of about 0 papers per day. If I am wrong, I am subject to correction. My own impression is and the impression I gathered was that too much is attempted in a hurry.

The First and Second Division Clerks are being relegated to the background, almost to the dust bin. Anything which is thrust unwillingly is to create a little indigestion. As far as I can see too much work is thrust upon the Under Secretaries. In the result what happens is, the work is being done in any case by First Division and Second Division Clerks themselves and is being fathered on to Under Secretaries. Malpractices also have grown and it is not a healthy sign.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—What are the types of malpractices ?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The ncting is not done either by the Under Secretary or the Secretary. In fact it is done by the First and Second Division Clerks as usual. It is also too much for an Under Secretary to do. I hope the Government have an open mind in this thing and they have given a promise to review the work.

Sri A. R. KARISIDDAPPA (Arsikere).—Does not the person putting the note in the Secretariat take the responsibility for the noting ?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Everything that is done in the Secretariat is a very responsible job and naturally nobody is going to disown it, The point is, too much is attempted to be done without practical knowledge. I do not suggest that I am an expert in these matters, but there seems to be a lot of misunderstanding and discontent in this matter and I request the Government to get it reviewed by experts as early as possible. As I have already said Sri Gorwala cannot be expected to be an expert in all matters. Possibly he had not had all the material before him; he did not inspect the Secretariat work personally so that these things should have a long range view and therefore the Government should as early as possible review these things before introducing a novel procedure in all the departments. There is another suggestion of Sri Gorwala th t Under Secretaries should be recruited by a competitive examination by the Chief Secretary and that he should conduct an examination holding *viva voce* test himself.

(SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

This is a novel procedure introduced, I do not know personally, subject to correction, that anywhere in India Chief Secretaries have been permitted to recruit Under Secretaries by themselves holding examination. I suppose the Public Service Commission is there for the purpose and he has made a very valuable suggestion that the Public Service Commission should divest itself of certain of its powers and have the power of recruitment of higher category of officials only. I request the Government to examine this. As it is we find here a lot of criticisms about these things. Let us not give scope for further criticisms. I suggest that Government should entrust the power of recruitment to the Public Service Commission only and not to any officer in the Secretariat.

Government seems to have accepted the recommendation with regard to Registration Department. Of course, I am bound to review certain things subjectively. In the State of Madras, there was a District Registrar and an Inspector General of Registration for the whole of the Registration Department. Now I find that the post of District Registrar is abolished and the revenue official is made the District Registrar. Another revenue official in Bangalore is made the head of the Registration Department. It has led to a lot of confusion.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—I do not follow the argument of the Hon'ble Member. I do not find any sort of confusion.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Hon'ble Minister had no occasion for registering a document, I believe.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—I have inspected nearly 15 Registration Offices.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The Deputy Commissioner has absolutely no conception of the Registration Department at all. Actually I find the revenue officials are encumbered with so many departments that except signing certain papers placed before them they cannot apply their mind to these things. It is the District Registrar who is actually doing the work and by supervising the work in the district he is in a better position to do the work than the Deputy Commissioner who has absolutely no touch or conception of the work and the Registrar, who is another revenue official in Bangalore, who is not at all concerned and who has no conception of the work, is supposed to be the head of the department. I do not know whether it is considered as a minor department. They should not appoint somebody who is not at all in touch with the work. Another thing which I should like to bring to the notice of the Government is that these Sub-Registrars are worse than Second Division Clerks. Their pay is so low........

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—They are gazetted.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—They are not gazetted. I know that in my own area they are not gazetted. Their cadre has not been raised at all and that is one of the reasons why it has led to so much corruption in the Registration Department. It is an open secret that corruption prevails in the Registration Department because they have no scope for promotion. The so-called Sub-Registrars have no scope for promotion. Their pay is so meagre that they try to make the best of the bad bargain. If at least there is scope for them to become District Registrars there is some hope for the but even that is barred. From what I have come to know of the system in Bombay, it has not worked at all and that it was a scandalous affair. Possibly Sri Gorwala was not officially in touch with the Registration Department. As I said, he is not an authority on all the subjects. Government have taken the easiest course to accept his recommendation. This is also one of the types of "ಅವಗುಣವಿಲ್ಲ". The Sub Registrars have not organised themselves. The Registration Department is a very important department and yet the Sub-Registrars are ill paid. In certain areas I am told they are gazetted. Anyway I do not know about that.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Four posts of Inspectors have been sanctioned. The Sub-Registrars will have an opportunity to go up as Inspectors.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I say with what little experience I have got of the system that it worked well in the Madras State Government may go into the question. The Sub-Registrars will be very happy if they secure promotion.

Now all the avenues are cut off. Government may inquire into the working of the system in Bombay. As far as my information goes, the working of the system in Bombay Karnatak was scandalous.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Our information is that the system in Bombay did work well, but we have to see what happened in old Madras before Andhra was separated.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I request the Government not to post a revenue man as the Head of the Registration Department.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—In old Mysore the District Registrar was not a revenue officer. We have tried that experiment also.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is a notorious fact that the Registration Department is one of the most corrupt departments. The pay scale of the employees of the Registration Department is the lowest possible. They are worse than Second Division Clerks and they have no scope for promotion.

Then, I want to say one or two words about the Public Service Commission. I am really glad that the suggestion which Sri Gorwala has made is practicable and it will lead to justice. As it is, we have found that there is a lot of criticism in this House with regard to the recruitment to Government service in the integrating areas. Hon'ble Members will remember that recently in reply to a question on the floor of the House comparative figures of recruitment from old Mysore, Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad Karnataks were given. It will be seen from that that there is a feeling that justice is not being done. How far it is true, I am not going to say here. Sri Gorwala has suggested that recruitment should be made through Divisional Committees in the Divisions outside Bangalore. There is nothing wrong in that suggestion. I do not think the Government expect a man to travel 500 miles and come to the Public Service Commission in Bangalore for appearing at an inverview for a clerical post. Recently, I got a letter pointing out the difficulties of candidates in getting back the refund of the examination fees deposited with the Public Service Commission. I am told that the amount is lying with the Public Service Commission for the last one year and they are not even replying to letters sent by the candidates. I am not blaming the Members of the Public Service Commission, but the system is defective. They cannot expect the candidates to come all the way to Bangalore to collect this Rs. 10. They call hundreds and thousands of applicants all the way to Bangalore for just only a few posts. It is not fair to them. The powers of the Public Service Commission should be decentralised. We should have regional committees Even if Government decide not to abolish Divisional Commissioners' posts, they should have regional committees for recruitment purposes and they should be given the powers of the Public Service Commission. There should be such regional committees for each region like Hyderabad Karnatak, Bombay Karnatak, Madras Karnatak, etc.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE (Chikodi).—The Public Service Commission cannot be sub-divided like that. The recruitment that the Public Service Commission makes is for the whole State and it should not be regionwise.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Public Service Commission could go to a particular region and make recruitments, but we cannot split the Public Service Commission. Recruitment should be unitwise; otherwise we will not be able to maintain communal proportion.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—My suggestion will be beneficial to the people living in far off areas. I am not suggesting this arrangement for districts very near Bangalore, but people living 300 miles away should have some such facility. I wanted once to get some application forms from Bangalore and it was very difficult to get them. I had to send them wires myself and it took a few months to get them.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In the early stages these difficulties were there. Now we have made arrangements that they should go to Divisional Headquarters. The whole arrangement will be finalised shortly.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—There is a serious discontent in Bombay Karnatak that they are being ill-treated by the Public Service Commission and that is why I have placed this suggestion before the Government. It is no use my friend the Finance Minister saying that there has been emotional integration. If the present state of affairs continues, then this integration will be illusory.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—By the method of divisional recruitment that you advocate, we can never become one. Recruitment must be on a State-wide basis. Interviews may be done at Divisional Headquarters, but it must be open to every one in the other areas also to apply and get recruited. You cannot shut out people from other areas. Therefore, you cannot have regional committees. Let the House express itself clearly on this question. Let there be regionwise representation of the five units. If you want real integration at a certain level you must accept State-wide recruitment and so far as smaller jobs are concerned, for them recruitment may be made locally.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Place of birth cannot be the ground for selection.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—The difficulty under the present system is that people find it impracticable to come over here all the way. An impression should not be allowed to be created that they are not being given proper treatment in being asked to come over here all the way for test and interview.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Hereafter the Public Service Commission representatives will go to every Divisional Headquarters for interview.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I have placed these suggestions before Government for their consideration and to see that the fears of the people are dispelled as early as possible.

Then, Sir, the Public Service Commission is not looked upon with as much respect as there ought to be. An impression is gaining ground that it is possible to influence the Public Service Commission. I am saying this with all responsibility because I do not want to hide this thing. This impression should be dispelled as early as possible. It should be placed on a very high pedestal. An impression should be created that no influence can be wielded on the Public Service Commission. Unfortunately, at present there is a feeling that through some M.L.A. or some big gun all things can be got done in the Public Service Commission. That impression should be dispelled. So I place this suggestion before Government that while selecting Members of the Public Service Commission, representation should be given to the integrated areas and an impression should not be created that people in the integrated areas are excluded.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—There are only three Members. One Member is from old Mysore, another from Hyderabad Karnatak and one is a service man.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—You should try to place it much above what it is now.

Then I wish to say a few words with regard to the recommendation about education. Sri Gorwala has said that school and college fees vary in different areas and in the different educational institutions there. I have brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister certain mal-practices in private schools and colleges where they demand fees at whatever rate they want. I have received a communication from a student in Udipi that the Mahatma

Gandhi Memorial College is demanding more fees than the Government School or the other private school there. This is the case in other areas also. Sri Gorwala has said that these fees should be made uniform.

4 P.M.

He has recommended that as far as possible Arts and Science Colleges be divested from the Government and only technical colleges should be managed by Government. With regard to the technical colleges I have already brought before this House that there is serious black-marketing going on in regard to the seats. Last year during the budget session I raised my voice and said that black-marketing of seats for Engineering and Medical Colleges should be dispensed with forthwith. It is still continuing. In one of the institutions in Bangalore it was so rampant and so scandalous that we had to bring it before this House. We were told that moneys up to Rs. 10,000 were demanded and got from the students.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Not anyway this year.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—In my own District there are two institutions. I am not saying that the person who started this institution has not conferred a boon on this District. For undergoing the course in the medical institution, a student has to spend Rs. 25 thousand to 30 thousand. We have great admiration for the people who start such institutions but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that these institutions are meant only for the rich people. I request the Government to see that such things do not happen in the State. Either they may take over the colleges or see that they stop the malpractices.

Much has been said with regard to the Information Department. There is something seriously wrong with the Information Department of this State. It seems to be so inefficient and the publications they bring forth so dull. We as members of the Legislative Assembly are being supplied with copies of bulletins or magazines. I do not think I have ever opened any of them. Simply they are meant as a waste paper.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Only the facts are given. There is no embellishment.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—We have compared them with the bulletins supplied by other governments. It may be harsh criticism, but.........

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Deliberately it should not be mere propaganda. Mere factual information should be given. There should be no embellishment. We merely give factual details so that the members may know what it is.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Sri Gorwala has made a recommendation that one or two bulletins should be stopped forthwith and the bulletins about the facts of Mysore also should be stopped. He has suggested the duties of an information officer or of the department. I do not think we will be adding anything ; except, as he says, satisfying the ego of persons by publishing their photos and actions, nothing more is done.

One other thing I have to say with regard to the advertisements. I find that vast amounts are spent for advertisements and the job of advertisements is given to a firm in Madras.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.-That was an old affair. What is the use of saying things which have already been rectified?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I wish the Government to see how these things happened.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have already rectified them.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I wish to say only one word with regard to village development. Sri Gorwala has said very hard things about village development.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—He has seen through a coloured glass.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I agree that to a certain extent he is not quite just.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.-But there is keen demand for extending the N.E.S.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.–It is not that we are saying that the amount is well spent. The members are so keen in getting the block. What I mean to say is that the party in power is misusing this right. I am not saying that the developmental activities are all bad and that they should be stopped forthwith. What I say is that the party in power is misusing this right by making a political capital out of it. If you only eschew politics from developmental activities, the activities will be good. I request the Government not to make an invidious distinction between a Congressman and a non-Congress-man in all the activities.........

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Please take out statistics up to now. How many Congress legislators have got N.E.S. blocks? You must speak on facts. Has my constituency got one ?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.–I am not saying that you have not given to a non-Congressman.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA (Tumkur).—If the Minister for Finance or any other Minister or any member of the Treasury Bench were to come and see what work has been turned out so far as rural development is concerned, I am prepared to prove that what is spent is nothing when compared to the work done. No substantial work has been done but the amount has been spent.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If that is the case, it will be examined.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—We are not criticising mainly to see that the Congress government is dethroned. Our feeling is that money is misused.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is our idea also that money should be well spent. To say that you are going to make a capital out of it is not correct.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—You are making the sleeping fellows to snore well!

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—You cannotignore the area where a non-Congressman is elected to the Legislature. But you are injecting politics into this thing. It is consistently done. In my own area, at least a portion of the area is covered by N.E.S. block. I am not making complaint about my area, but what I find generally is, the party in power is trying to inject politics into it. Let the local officers be on the block development committee, but don't exclude a non-Congressman for the committee.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If you examine you will see that in some cases the majority are non-congress men.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Though Sri Gorwala has used harsh words, it does not appear that he is fully against the rural development as such. Is fully agree with the statement. I only wish to read one sentence. "The 'uplift' side should be dropped completely." It is in the social welfare or propaganda side where money is spent like water without any purpose. That is where it is wasted. "What is needed in the countryside is pure water supply, primary education, improvement in agricultural technique and methods, some attention to sanitation and health. Direct allotment of funds for these specific purposes, directly utilised, under proper supervision, is far more likely to prove useful. Nor must a fetish be made of participation." That is where I agree. So far as backward areas are concerned, you expect participation from people and if it is not forthcoming, that will result in frauds. In the name of participation, you have recourse to a number of frauds.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Is fraud being practised in your own Block under your very nose ?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is universal. In the name of people's participation, that is universally done. "Government and the cities owe too much to the rural areas, the countryside has been deprived of too much for long, for it now to be argued that what needs to be there will not be done unless the villager himself comes forward to bear a part of the cost." Now, I submit that the Government must relax the rule with regard to the participation of the villagers. I am really happy that such a scheme is introduced. It is on right lines. The only thing is they must eschew politics as far as possible and the people's

representatives should be allowed to have a say. Do not deprive their rights in this matter. Then certainly you will get the co-operation and it will be a successful thing.

Only one thing more and I close. With regard to the reorganisation of the Districts, Sri Gorwala says that only 16 districts have to be formed out of 19. As I said once before in this House, I listened to a lecture recently given by the gentleman who had given a lot of thought and attention and made a detailed study of these things. He has suggested, I believe. 21 districts. Anyhow his theory is more scientific and he says:

> "Since larger size imposes a limitation on efficient administration, it was suggested by the Planning Commission, even during the First Five-Year Plan period that it might be useful for State Governments to review the size of their districts from the point of view of implementing development programmes. A Distrit which has more than 4,000 sq. miles of area and a population of one million, is in practice considered to be unwieldy in area and population from the view-point of efficient administration and implementation of development programmes; likewise a taluka with more than 750 sq. miles and 1,50,000 population. Here it should be mentioned that population limit should not be applied too rigidly, since the population factor is dynamic. Based on these area and population *norms*, there are 216 Districts out of a total of 310 Districts in India, which need readjustment either because of larger area or population or both and 12 out of a total of 19 in the New Mysore State."

So, on this basis, it was a very interesting study. I request the Government to apply their mind to it as early as possible. If the Divisional Commissioner's Office is to be abolished, we can have districts of equal area with equal population. There may be 20 or 21 Districts.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—But the greatest obstacle is psychological Once districts are formed, big or small, they are not willing to adjust their boundaries.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Deputy Commissioner of a District is sufficiently representative of Government opinion to represent them there. Why do you consider that Divisional Commissioner who is just a year or two older in service is also necessary?

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—I am not for retention of Divisional Commissioners. My point of view is, it is, difficult to readjust the district boundaries. Many people will come and urge upon the Government to retain them as it is. For example Coorg, even though it is small, has got a historical background. It is not so easy to merge it with other Districts.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—He has not suggested the abolition of any District. In fact he is adding to them. Two or three taluks of other Districts are added and bigger districts are made. He has suggested some readjustment of boundaries.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—Periapatna and Hunsur will never go with Coorg.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—One more thing is, and that is, with regard to reorganisation of the State, there should be reorganisation of Taluks also. Because, I find in the District of Kolar, Gudibanda is 87 sq. miles in extent and 22,907 in population, Chikballapur is 249 sq. miles and 79,885 population; Molkalmuru is 295 sq. miles and the population is 49,016; Sandur is 481 sq. miles and the population is 52,523; Yelandur in Mysore District is 104 sq. miles in extent and 40,138 in population; Srirangapatna is 143 sq. miles and 64,697 population; Pandavapura, is 214 sq miles, 70,395 population; Alur is 164 sq. miles and 33,383 population; Mundgod in North Kanara District is 257 sq. miles and 15,615 population; Supa, 732 sq. miles and 18,159 population; Yellapur 508 sq. miles and 19,112 population.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—What about those areas where they would not agree for the abolition of those taluks?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.–You have such a big administration for the sake of 15,000 or 16,000 people. We are not governing Sahara desert. It is only with the people we are concerned here. In my own District, each taluk has got 1½ to 2 lakhs. So, when you reorganise the Districts you have to reorganise the taluks also so that there may be some uniformity in administration. You cannot have smaller headquarters here and bigger headquarters in other places.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.- Let the Planning be over. Otherwise what happens is, arranging of papers, inquiry into things, etc., will take a lot of time.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—These are things I wanted to say. I do not want to repeat. Most of us did not know that this Report world come before this House. One thing I wish to say and that is that the Report is a fair and just report; but the language is not happy. It is, as one of my friends put it, in an impolitic language. It should have been sober; some of the criticisms have been harsh. It ought not to have been so. Anyhow, my friends will admit that it is a fair one. The Government in all fairness having appointed this Committee to examine the whole administration, ought to have come to a conclusion after having taken the House into confidence long ago. Even with regard to prohibition, Sri Gorwala was completely of the view which I expressed before the House. This is one of the wasteful experiments which this State has undertaken and is blundering in spite of certain failures; I will say 'certain failures'. Whatever it is, he is one of the Cassandras and I am also one of the minor Cassandras. With regard to prohibition fad which the party in power is pursuing, I hope they will apply their mind and when the Hon'ble the Chief Minister replies, he will place before this House as to what are the suggestions that they are going to implement and what they want to reject. Thank you.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ (ಗಾಂಧಿನಗರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, "ಕಂಡದ್ದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಕೆಂಡದಂತಹ ಸಿಟ್ಟು" ಎಂಬ ಗಾದೆಯೊಂದಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಬಾರದು. ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ಅವರು ತಮಗೆ ಸತ್ಯವೆಂದು, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಇವರು ಈ ಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ಇವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎನ್ನದೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರುವ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ದಯಾದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳೂ ನಿಜವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಶೇಕಡ 75 ರಷ್ಟು ಅಂಶಗಳು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಲೇ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಗಾದೆ ಇದೆ. "ಬೈದು ಹೇಳಿದವರು ಬದುಕುವ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಹೊಗಳಿದವರು ಹಾಳಾಗುವ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ." ಆರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ನಿಷ್ಠೂರತೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವವರು ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ಅವರ ಹಿತೋಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಫಲ ದೊರಕುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂದೇಹವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು, ನಾನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಜನತೆಯ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿತನ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ ಸವಾಲಿನಂತಿದೆ. ಸಂದೇಹಾಸ್ಪದವಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ "ಇದು ಸರಿ; ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾವೀಪೀಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟು ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಅಂಧಕಾರ ದರ್ಬಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸುರಿದುಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಒಂದು ಸಂಶಯ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಮೇಲೆ ಹಬ್ಬಿ ಅನೇಕ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿವೆ. ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ಅವರು ಇದ್ದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಕರವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿ, ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಜನತೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಬಂದಂಥ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವರ ಊಟೋಪಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಲಹೆ "ಹಲವಾರು ನೆರೆದುಂಡು ತಿಂದುತೇಗುವ ಮನೆಯುಂ, ಬಲುಬೇಗಂ ಕೆಟ್ಟುಪೋಪುದು ಸಹಜಂ" ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತಿಇಲ್ಲದ ಉದಾರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತೇ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನೀವೇ ಬೈಯ್ಯುತ್ತೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಅದು ಬೈಯ್ಯುವುದಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಗಾದೆ. ನಿಮಗೆ ಮಂಗಳವಾಗಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ನಿಮಗೆ ಭಗವಂತನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರು ಆ ಗಾದೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗೆಸ್ಟ್ ಹೌಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಸದುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೇನೋ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಓಡಾಡಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇವಲ 5-10-40 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ.—ಈಗ ನಾವು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸರಿಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯವೇ! ಅವರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಬಹಳ ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂತಹ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿ ಬಂದರೂ ಹೋಟೆಲುಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ತಂಗುತ್ತಾರಂತೆ. ಅದು ಸುಳ್ಳೋ ನಿಜವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಮನೆಗಳಂತಹ ಅತಿಥಿ ಗೃಹಗಳೇತಕ್ಕೆ! ರಾಜ ವೈಭವದ ಉಪಚಾರವೇಕೆ! ಆಡಂಬರದ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನವೇಕೆ! ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಕೇಳುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ತಾತ್ವಿಕವಾಗಿಯೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ವಿಚಾರ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ "ಬಂಡವಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಭವಿಲ್ಲ, ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲ" ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನ್ ಏರ್‌ಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್, ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಟೆಲಿಫೋನ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ ತುಂಬಾ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆ. "ಮನೆಗೆ ಮಾರಿ ಪರರಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರಿ" ಯಾಗಿರುವ ಈ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನಾವುದಾದರೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಉಚಿತವಾದ ಮಾತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದುಡ್ಡು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೂ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಲಾಭ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ನಮಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವ ಈ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ "ದವಸ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಗೌಡ ಅನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ" ಎನ್ನುವಂತಹ ಲೆಖ್ಖಾಚಾರದಂತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇನ್ನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಉಪಾಯಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಉಪಾಯದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾಣಾಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು ಈಗಿನ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

4-30 P.M.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಾನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ದುಂದು ವೆಚ್ಚ, ಅನವ್ಯಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೋರ್‌ವಾಲ ಅವರು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು, ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಸಲಹೆಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಸತ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು. ಈ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಕರ. ಅನೇಕ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ವಸೂಲಾಗದೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಕಂದಾಯ ಸಹಿತ ವಸೂಲಾಗದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣ ವಸೂಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಾಕಿ ವಸೂಲಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಹಣ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಸೂಲಾದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗಾದರೂ ಸಾಲ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಈ ಖರ್ಚುವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು. ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲಗಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಬಾಕಿ ವಸೂಲಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ವಿನಂತಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ:

ಲಂಚವಂಚನೆಯು ಸರಸವಾಡುತಲಿ।
ಹಣವನ್ನು ನುಂಗುವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು।
ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಏರುಪೇರುಗಳಿಗಾಶ್ರಯ॥
ನೀಡುವ ತಾಣಗಳು!
ಸಂದೇಹದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳು।
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೆಲನೀತಿಗಳು॥

ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ಗೋರ್‌ವಾಲರವರು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ, ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀವ್ರ ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಗೋರವಾಲರ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†Sri M. RAMAPPA (Harihar).—Sir, I would like to make my observations on the Report of Sri Gorwala. At the outset I would like to say that there is a lot of sermonising in the Report which could have been avoided. I expected that the Report would deal with the purpose of administration, in particular what are the objectives of administration and what are the needs which an administration has to cater to. In this connection. I would like to read a few lines from a book called "Introduction to the Study of Public Administration" by White:

"The art of administration is the direction, co-ordination, and

(SRI M. RAMAPPA)

control of many persons to achieve some purpose or objective. It is a dynamic art, taking the human and physical resources available in a system of administration and bending them to the achievement of some required goal. It is the central, over-all disposition of forces, bringing into focus and consistency of action elements often widely dispersed. It is an art that pervades all levels of organisation, binding together the many professions, crafts, and specialities whose contributions, although equally necessary, are not those of management.

"An administrator is consequently one who directs, co-ordinates, and controls the activities of others........ Administration is the capacity of co-ordinating many, and often conflicting, social energies in a single organism, so adroitly that they shall operate as a unity. This presupposes the power of recognizing a series of relations between numerous special social interests......"

would like to emphasize the words numerous special social interests."

Coming to the purpose of administration, the author writes:

"The immediate objective of the art of public administration is the most efficient utilization of resources at the disposal of officials and employees. Good management seeks the elimination of waste, the conservation and effective use of men and materials, and the protection of the welfare and interests of employees. In their broader context, the ends of administration are the ultimate objects of the state itself—the maintenance of peace and order, the progressive achievement of justice, the instruction of the young, protection against disease and insecurity, the adjustment and compromise of conflicting groups and interests—in short, the attainment of the good life. What administration is called upon to do varies with people's expectations of what they should get from Government......"

I would like to put emphasis on the words "people's expectations". So the Government has to understand what are the expectations of the people before deciding what should be the method of administration. My point is whether the Government has understood what are the expectations of the people. We have also to understand the expectations of the people in employing the type of persons for the purpose of administration. A great emphasis has been laid on the personal integrity and honesty of the personnel. I do admit that in the present democratic set-up there is very great need for honest administrators. Keeping in view this laudable purpose of administration I would like to come to page 16 of Gorwala's report. This is an aspect which really engages the attention of the Government at present. The Revenue Minister has stated that regarding promotion to higher cadres Sri Gorwala has stated that only merit should be the sole criterion and no reservation should be made in the matter of promotions for Backward Classes. That means he has ruled out any reservations being made for Backward Classes and he has laid great emphasis on merit and merit alone. I beg to differ from him in this respect. Coming back to the same authority on Public Administration I would like to read a few passages from this book. My view is that seniority should not be the only criterion for promotion. I do admit that merit should be taken into consideration. What is merit, is the point for consideration. Simply because a boy has scored a few more marks in the test, is it the real test to consider his merit? I say that a man who understands the needs of the people and who has great enthusiasm to improve the conditions of the people has got more merit than a man who scores a few more marks in a written test.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—Everybody will say that he has got a lot of enthusiasm.

SRI M. RAMAPPA.—We should not take into consideration what the man says, but we have to go by public opinion and the opinion of non-officials who are really very impartial in this matter. Seniority should not be sole criterion for promotion. Merit also should be taken into consideration. Reservation also should be made for Backward Classes and the best men among the Backward Classes should be promoted. That is my opinion.

While making promotions, there should be least delay. I would give an example as to how the Government is really discouraging very honest and efficient officers by delaying these promotions. In this connection I should like to read this extract from 'Introduction to the Study of Public Administration by Leonard D. White (Page 379):

> "The management of promotions is partly a technical question, but is also deeply affected by common-sense judgment and fairness. A badly planned promotion system harms the service not merely by pushing ahead unqualified persons but also by undermining the morale of the whole group. The hope for timely promotion is so normal and so widespread that the influene of a good promotion system is all-pervasive. It is one of the means of holding in Government service the best qualified men and women who enter the lower grades and is thus an important phase of a career service. Conversely, delay in promotion may become one of the surest means of driving them out. In any large-scale organization it cannot be left to chance or to the casual attention of the persons most concerned in particular cases, for the larger the organization the greater the likelihood that promising employees may be shunted off into dead ends."

Government also know of instances where the delay in promotions has really caused great discouragement to the officers. There are a number of posts of Deputy Commissioners and there are honest senior Assistant Commissioners whose promotions are delayed from a very long time. I do not understand the reason as to why the Government is delaying in these matters. It may be on the advice of some of the seniormost officers in the State. If promotion is delayed, I am sure these Assistant Commissioners who are now most honestly and sincerely working will never get the posts of Deputy Commissioners at all. I tell the Government that because they are not in favour of giving encouragement to the present senior Assistant Commissioners they are delaying in these matters.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—The difficulty is, all Assistant Commissioners cannot be promoted straightaway to Depu y Commissioners' places. They are encadred posts. Therefore, only I.A.S persons can be promoted or a man included in that list. Therefore, it is difficult to accept your argum nt and to say that all Assistant Commissioners should be promoted.

SRI M. RAMAPPA.—There are a number of vacancies of the cadre of Deputy Commissioners and the Government is willing to give administrative sanction to these posts and fill up the vacancies.

With these general observations, I would like to offer my remarks about the Vidhana So dha Enquiry Committee Report. I fail to understand as to why Sri Gorwala has made a particular reference to the Vidhana Soudha scandal while there are a number of scandals in the State. Anyway, the Government ought to have placed this Report before the House for consideration by this time and they have failed to do so. As the Minister for Finance has already stated, the Report has been circulated among the members I would like to read only one or two passages from page 2 of Vol. I Vidhana Soudha Enquiry Committee Report:

> "The Committee expected even at the outset that the Vidhana Soudha Division would provide full details of the scheme, a firm estimate of costs and a statement of commitments, if any, already

(SRI M. RAMAPPA)

made, to enable the Committee to ascertain early whether there is room for any worthwhile economies in the further execution of the work. Nothing was done."

Page 3:

"The Committee regrets to note that it has not received unstinted co-operation from the officers concerned. In the early stages, it looked as if even the Government was unwilling to place the Secretariat files relating to the Vidhana Soudha at the disposal of the Committee. The Chairman had personally to take up the matter with the Chief Minister, Sri Kadidal Manjappa. He promised full co-operation. Since the return of Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Public Works, from Delhi about a week later, he not only made the Secretariat files available to the Committee but also impressed upon the officers concerned the necessity of making a full and true disclosure of facts to the Committee. In spite of this, some of these officers appeared unwilling to make frank and full statements to the Committee or place all the records before them as will appear clearly from a perusal of their evidence."

"The records maintained in the office of the Special Engineer made available to the Committee were not paged and were not even properly arranged. Without the aid of the Secretariat files of the Chief Engineer's Office, it was difficult to get a consistent account of any important subject. Considerable time of the Committee was taken up in compiling facts."

I would like to quote page 2 0 of the same Report about Boriah Basaviah and Company:

"Tenders were received from three firms on 1st November 1954.

"The Mysore Firm (Messrs. Boriah Basaviah & Co.) did not have the full equipment, but had only a small manufacturing unit. The Madras Firm was of standing reputation and experience. The Special Engineer has mentioned that the necessary documents from this firm were not received along with the tender, even though they had been received."

And the last sentence I would like to repeat again.

"The Special Engineer has mentioned that the necessary documents from this firm were not received along with the tender though they had been received."

Coming to page 222:

"Burden on Tax-payer.

"The expenditure of Rs. 180 lakhs nearly being from borrowings, Rs. 18 lakhs per year has to be kept apart from revenues for repayment to be completed in 10 years. Interest charges amount in the first few years to Rs. 7.2 lakhs. The total burden on the tax-payer on account of this unproductive work is about Rs. 25 lakhs, in the first few years."

I would not like to make my own comments on this. I have quoted a few passages from this Report. I would leave it to the House as to what must be at the back of the mind of the Government in not placing this Report before the House for discussion. I am one of those who really appreciate the beautiful architecture of this House, but the only thing for our consideration is whether our material resources would warrant the construction of a building of this nature. That is all my comment on this Vidhana Soudha episode.

Coming to page 56 of the Gorwala Report about the Anti-corruption and Efficiency Audit Department he has suggested that this Department should be under the direct control of the Government. Any Anti-corruption organisation under the direct agency of the Government can play a full role. The purpose of this suggestion is that this department should not be under the control of the Police department.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Who said so? It is still directly under the Minister.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—If the Hon'ble Member were to yield, I would like to enlighten him. Even to-day it is directly under the Minister himself; it is not under the Police.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—May I know why he has suggested like that?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—You must ask Sri Gorwala why he said so.

[SRIMATHI K. S. NAGARATNAMMA in the Chair.]

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Sir, it is not under the full control of the Minister concerned.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Who said so? Why do you wrongly presume? I would like to appeal to the member that no wrong presumption should be made. To-day as things stand, Anti-Corruption Department is strictly under the control of the Minister in charge of the Department. There can be no misgivings that it is under the control of the Police.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Is it not police staff that is employed?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—The entire Department is under a Special Officer and the Special Officer is under the direct control of the Minister.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I would like to know whether the Anti-Corruption Department does not consist of police officers like the A.S.P.s and D.S.P.s?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—They do not form part of the Anti-Corruption Department. They are officers meant to carry out instructions given by the Minister and the Special Officer.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—When they are officers of the Police Department, they owe allegiance not to the Minister of Public Works but to the Inspector General of Police.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Well, we have drawn members from the Revenue Department, from the Police Department and from some other Departments. Such of the people who suit our work have been taken. If the Hon'ble Member were to plead that Revenue man will owe allegiance to the Revenue Commissioner and the Policeman to the Inspector General of Police, that is no argument.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Anyway, we are not quite happy with the Anti-Corruption organisation. Anyway, we are not quite happy about the way in which Anti-Corruption Organisation is working.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—What is wrong with it I would like to know. Only on 28th we have been able to trap a Senior Assistant Commissioner and a Sales Tax Officer. I will give you any number of instances wherein the Anti-Corruption Department has worked very efficiently.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Is it not up to us to make a statement just to show how the Anti-Corruption Department is functioning and how the Officers are behaving and all that? Why should Sri Channabasappa interrupt? Let him allow the Hon'ble Member to speak.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ (ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ).—ಟ್ರೆಷರಿ ಬೆಂಚಿನವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲ ಇದೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಹೀಗೆ ಇಂಟರಪ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅವರು ಏನು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದು ಮರೆತು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈರೀತಿ ಇಂಟರಪ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are helping him.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I am a firm believer in democracy. I request the Hon'ble Minister to take the comments of the members in a sporting manner. Sir, the Minister was pleased to say that he has been able to trap some officers. I really congratulate the Hon'ble Minister not as the Head of the Department of this Organisation but as Minister for Public Works Department.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I am Head of that Department also.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—I am not prepared to congratulate you as Head of the Anti-Corruption Organisation. But in your Department you have been able to take some action in this behalf. It is only for that I really congratulate you for the firm action you have been able to take.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It is not merely in the Public Works Department, but also in the Sales Tax Department.

Sri M. RAMAPPA.—Sir, coming to matters of delay in the disposal of papers and passing orders, he has written in a lengthy manner. But he has not, in my opinion, suggested proper remedy for this. I would like the Government to fix a time limit for the disposal of papers and passing of orders as a guiding factor. It may not be possible to strictly adhere to it. But a time-limit must be fixed for the disposal of papers and passing of orders. It is only then that we may achieve the object of eliminating delay.

Sir, coming to the policy of prohibition, it is an accepted policy. I am not one of those who say 'scrap' it. But he has not suggested unfortunately the steps or the methods by which it could be strictly implemented. He ought to have taken note of the fact that in the Constitution we have already committed to it. It is one of the directive principles and one of the major parties in our country has supported this measure. He ought to have suggested ways and means how best it should be implemented. That was his duty.

I would request the Government to take action for the early abolition of the Palace Guards and the Home Guards. There is absolutely no reason why the Government have delayed so long as this. Sir, he has also suggested that special pay and allowances, etc. should be immediately stopped. There is absolutely no reason why they delay in taking steps in this matter also. In small and minor matters and on major issues you have not taken decisions. But it only shows that you are very unwilling to wound some of the influential persons concerned. I request the Government to take immediate decisions in these matters. Thank you.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Madam Chairman, I just propose to review some of the important points which are referred to in this Report. The existing apparatus of administration in the Mysore State is not fully set out here. Of course, Government could have supplied us with the details of administrative machinery and other points to which reference has been made by Sri Gorwala in his Report. Then it would have been easy for the Hon'ble Members of this House to offer their remarks in a fair manner.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Every Department publishes its administration report every year and you should have gone through it.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Hon'ble Member suggests that there are administrative reports with regard to various Departments. I think the reports have been lengthy and it is very difficult to cull out necessary facts. There is a practice in Bombay State to supply to the members every year on the eve of the Budget Session facts about working of various Departments. They issue in this connection departmental notes. That becomes very useful. I think the Government will consider issuing such notes of Departments.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We will supply this year a brief report. From next year, regular reports will be supplied.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Sri Gorwala was a very veteran Administrator belonging to I.C.S.; mostly he was under British rule and some of the recommendations made by him are implemented under bureaucratic background. He has not taken note of some important developments after our country achieved independence. After independence, we are governing the country not only with police functions, but we have set our ideal as a welfare State and all our efforts have been directed in that direction. So, Sri Gorwala in his Report has no kind word to say about Grama Panchayats. Of course, I am aware Grama Panchayats are not functioning in a very satisfactory manner.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Why do you get upset when he speaks out the truth?

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Nobody is upset. I am keen in bringing out the truth and facing it. No doubt there are certain deficiencies in the administration of Grama Panchayats and Municipalities.

5 P.M.

Of course though there are certain deficiencies in the administration and certain matters which it is not very desirable to mention here as the functioning of these institutions show, still we have got to take the risk and decentralise and train them in the ethics of democracy. The ideology of Sri Gorwala towards the problems of development of the people and various institutions in India differs. As I said his approach is rather very bureaucratic in these matters. Having said this I cannot but say that he has done an excellent job in examining various institutions in the State and in giving a very good report. It appears Sri Gorwala was not given or could not have all the facts before him for purposes of examination. There are remarks in his Report to the effect that certain files which he wanted could not be traced. That speaks of the very unsatisfactory way as regards the working of the Secretariat. I have to say that all is not good with our Secretariat set up. As regards the working of the Secretariat, as he has stated, noting starts with First Division Clerk which is not very happy. My experience of Bombay is that noting business was done by a responsible person, *viz.*, an Assistant Secretary and it was for him to direct the staff to collect necessary material for him in respect of any matter that was under consideration. The importance of this matter should not be minimised. When a clerk does it he gives a particular bias to the whole thing. Of course the superior officer goes through the note and examines it. But it sometimes happens that a thing goes wrong, the higher officer makes a complaint and puts forward an excuse that the office did not give proper information and that he was misled. Such excuses would come forward. Therefore it is not very wise to allow First Division Clerks to give a sort of bias to the whole correspondence or to the whole matter which is for a decision at the Secretary's level. Therefore as suggested by Sri Gorwala these matters should be entrusted to the Under Secretary and it is the business of the First Division Clerk to collect all the papers, put them in the proper order and place them before the Under Secretary for his noting. The remarks of Sri Gorwala in this connection should receive complete consideration and deserve acceptance by the Government.

It is a matter of regret to learn that many files are missing. In fact Sri Gorwala has made many references that the required files could not be traced. I think they ought to be somewhere. The Minister for Revenue stated that this particular recommendation is not accepted by Government. If the recommendation of Sri Gorwala in this matter is not acceptable, then the Government should see that a record is kept of the stage of file, where it is pending. Otherwise it will be very difficult to find them. My suggestion to the Minister is this: sometimes it happens that some Minister or Secretary passes an order; it should be possible for the Secretary to see whether the order is given effect to. Sometimes files remain pending for years together. This is a very sorry state of affairs.

SRI T. PARTHASARATHY.—Is the Hon'ble Member speaking on his report or on Gorwala Report?

SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE.—My request to Government is that they must be in a position to find out at what stage a particular order is at any given time and whether it has been given effect to or not.

As regards the suggestion of Sri Gorwala regarding the services of a few more I.C.S. senior experienced administrators, I completely endorse it. There is a mistaken belief with some of the Hon'ble Members here that the services of I.C.S. officers are very costly and so they are not needed here. They will agree with me when I say that there is much interference in the administration in the Secretariat as well as in the districts and our administrators, *i.e.*, Under Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, etc., are not able to resist these influential men. Some of the Hon'ble Members of this House and the Upper House sometimes try to interfere with the administration. So we want admistrators who have got the courage to resist these influences.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is it the suggestion that people who are in the administrative services in Mysore cannot resist these influences? It is a very uncharitable allegation to make against them.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Unfortunately, that is the experience. It is no use hiding facts. The Hon'ble Member will find that many responsible servants in this State are politically minded.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY.—What is the difference between politics and administration?

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Administration means carrying out the orders of Government and implementing the various schemes of Government as per orders of Government. The administrators have no power or discretion in the formulation of policies and they have no right to advise either the Hon'ble Members or the Ministry in the formulation of policies and schemes. Their duty is only to execute whatever policy is laid down by Government.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is it your suggestion that senior officers of Government cannot and should not advise Ministers? What are they for?

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—They can advise regarding the correct implementation of Government policies and beyond that they cannot go. It is up to Government to accept or reject their advice. Once a policy is laid down by Government, it is their business to execute it.

Sri T. PARTHASARATHY.—You said that senior officers should not indulge in politics. Is the *vice versa* also true that Ministers are indulging in administration and administrators are indulging in politics?

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—The Finance Minister must have experienced such interference in administration.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—If such vague statements are made, it will not serve any purpose. Government will be very glad if the Hon'ble Member could point out specific instances where there is a *prima facie* case of interference in politics by Government officers. Otherwise it will serve no useful purpose and the complaint of the member will go unheard.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Without in any way mentioning names I can say that officers sometimes approach Hon'ble Members and tell them this and about Government policies and try to get them changed through them. I am not making any allegations, but the fact remains that they approach them and canvass a particular opinion in this fashion.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Has the Hon'ble Member been approached like that by any officer? If he only mentions which officer has done like that, Government will take action against him.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—There have been instances like this. The Hon'ble Minister for Public Works also must have had experience of this before he became Minister. I do not want to say anything beyond this.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—If a member makes a statement on the floor of the House and does not want to help the Government in maintaining discipline, what are we to do? I would only leave it to Hon'ble Members to judge for themselves.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—We cannot give names here. You, Sir, object to our giving names here. We can only say that officers are indulging in politics. Beyond that we cannot give names and it is up to Government to remove this tendency from the officers.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It is open to Hon'ble Members to make any statements they like.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—To approach members for small mercies is one thing but to approach them saying that a particular policy of Government should not be implemented and all that is quite different. I do not think that the latter case has happened. There might have been instances where they might have approached members for promotion, increment, etc., but to say that officers interfere and influence policies is not correct.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—I was telling that there is much political activity on the part of Government servants. Suppose a Government servant is transferred from one place to another. Then a number of persons approach the Minister concerned to cancel that transfer order. Such moves should not be encouraged by Ministers.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If you say this there may be truth in it.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—What I say is that such things have got to be avoided.

It is very necessary that very experienced and senior I.C.S. men should be taken and they should be placed in responsible positions so that their administration will be very smooth and efficient. One more suggestion is that it is necessary that these Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries who have been working here should be transferred to the districts to enable them to see how the orders passed by Government are carried out in practice. *Vice versa*, persons holding positions, say, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners should be transferred to the Secretariat so that they should bring to bear upon the work in the Secretariat their practical experience for the purpose of disposing of cases properly.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Almost all the Secretaries we have now were once Sub-Division officers and Deputy Commissioners and Divisional Commissioners and it is only after they had experience of several years in rural parts that they would be posted as Secretaries. My friend does not seem to have a correct idea about these things.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—If that is so, it is the fault of the Minister.

When five integrating areas have gone to constitute the present Mysore State, these areas have different sets of laws, procedures and rules and work has accumulated to a very great extent from these areas. However intelligent the Secretaries might be, it is not possible for them to study all these things overnight and dispose of cases. Therefore, my suggestion is, at least for the purpose of the arrears, it is better to bring responsible and very experienced people of integrity from the mofussil areas and post them here and send out the officers working here to the mofussil parts. This should have been done long back.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is being done almost once in two or three years.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—But we don't feel the impact.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We will take you to the Secretariat. We will introduce you to the Deputy Secretaries and Secretaries. Most of them come from outside and we also transfer officers from here to mofussil places.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—The Minister for Revenue was pleased to say that the recommendation made by Sri Gorwala regarding attendance during office hours has been implemented. But of course if he just goes round the Secretariat he will find that about 25 per cent of chairs are vacant. I can understand that during the recess time which is available for public servants. They go out for having lunch, but we find at least 25 per cent of the chairs vacant at other times. That is a very sorry state of things.

With regard to implementation of taxes, Sri Gorwala has made certain suggestions. During the brief time at my disposal I want to say a word or two about that. Sri. Gorwala has suggested that if any explanations are sought by members of the public or by the tax-payers regarding certain points involved, well an explanation should be given to them, subject to certain provisos. I do not understand why Government has not been pleased to accept the recommendation. For instance, in the implementation of agricultural income-tax, the term 'joint family' is defined. The officers whose business it is to assess, interpret the definition in a curious way. It is not possible to say that there is a division between the father and the son, but they are taken as joint family for the purpose of assessment. I am for the State to get as much revenue as possible, but revenue has to be paid in a manner according to law. When an explanation is sought for with regard to any of the provisions, I think the

(SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE)

department concerned should give certain interpretations to the Government subject to the proviso that they won't be bound or the parties concerned may accept the interpretations at their own risk. That is another matter, but it is necessary in the interests of the tax paying public that the interpretations should be made and the officers who are connected with the taxation measures should be advised in the matter to follow the instructions.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—This is a very novel proposal. All of us will get into trouble. If there is a case, they will pass orders, giving reasons. That would be an interpretation. Otherwise, only the court can give an interpretation. Even the Minister cannot interpret. Once a legislation is passed, it is open to any interpretation by the assessee. Therefore, to give an interpretation is a difficult matter. Suppose he files a writ in the High Court. Where will we stand?

SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Sri Gorwala has made it very clear that particular explanations can be given. I shall read that portion. Page 36 last but one paragraph:

> "There are also complaints that even associations requesting interpretation on particular points are refused specific replies and told to go to the courts. The usual rule in this matter is that while no opinion on individual cases can be given, general questions of interpretation of important points of law may be answered, it being made clear that the legal position stated is according to the advice Government has received On general matters not involving point of law explanations ought to be given. Government can always safeguard itself by making it clear that it will not be liable for any loss or damage sustained by the party because of the interpretation given."

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—How is that helpful to anybody? This is delightfully vague. If a case comes to me I can pass orders. Suppose I give one interpretation. If it goes to High Court, they will adversely comment.

SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Under the Sales Tax Act there was a question as to whether the transaction was to be treated as intra-State transaction or inter-State transaction. The Department took considerable time to give an interpretation. There was no difficulty in giving that explanation.

[SRI ALUR HANUMANTHAPPA in the Chair.]

5-30 P.M.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—It did not serve their purpose. That is the reason why I brought in an amendment and took power to give them some relief. That is a past question.

SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Hon'ble Members may have their own information in this matter. Our legislation is so very prolific, in spite of the greatest care in drafting the legislation, the public has been put to inconvenience by it to a large extent. We should not lose sight of this. With a view to remove inconvenience to the public, it is possible that the Hon'ble Minister and the Government should guide the public. That opportunity should not be lost.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—Only we should not be quoted against.

SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE.—That Sri Gorwala has made clear. The next point I would like to say is this. Sir, a reference was made by certain Hon'ble Members to our policy of prohibition. Sri Gorwala has suggested the scrapping of the prohibition law. Here of course I cannot agree. Hon'ble Members will remember I touched on this subject while speaking on the Budget and I have already said that prohibition is an ideal which cannot be forsaken. It must be pursued. But there is force in what Sri Gorwala has said. Some Hon'ble Members said that implementation is not successful and it has created certain very bad things for us, namely it has demoralised the people to a certain extent; our services have become corrupt and there is breaking of law in

a large scale. It is very bad to create a habit in the minds of the citizens of breaking law, may be prohibition law. But if that tendency increases, there is the danger for society to disintegrate and chaotic conditions may follow. As I suggested, some other method of creating strong public opinion by propaganda and supplying cheap and good liquor to permit holders should be tried. A sort of rationing should be tried in the areas to which we want to extend prohibition; such of the old methods may be consolidated and further augmented for the purpose of enforcing prohibition in the areas where it is enforced now. It is the idea of the Government to start mobile squads and create separate organisation if necessary and all that may be tried in areas where prohibition is in force and in areas where prohibition is to be extended, the alternative method of issuing permit to addicts on liberal basis and supplying cheap and good liquor to them and creating strong public opinion by propaganda should be tried.

SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY (Chicknaikanahalli)—If that is the case, people of wet area will go to dry area and drink because it is given at a cheap rate.

SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE.—In the light of experience gained, I am suggesting it as a temporary measure. We should try our experience regarding prohibition in times to come. As I said the other day, the financial aspect should be considered. If you introduce the traditional way of enforcing prohibition, we are likely to lose nearly Rs. 3 crores income. It is difficult to lose that income, in view of the present commitment and greater commitment under the five-year plans to come. It is very difficult. We have got to take a careful view of the whole thing while extending prohibition. At the same time, I am clear as regards the ideal of prohibition, it has got to be enforced. It is only on the point of implementation I am speaking.

SRI Y. VEERAPPA.—Why don't you adopt several economy measures proposed by Sri Gorwala to replenish the amout that will fall short?

SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE.—For the purpose of economy, that is altogether a different consideration. As regards Public Service Commission, the recommendation of Sri Gorwala is highly desirable. The practice in other States is that only gazetted posts should be entrusted to the Public Service Commission. I do not agree with some of the suggestions made by the Hon'ble Members who preceded me, namely, that separate Public Service Commission should be created for the integrating areas. That would not be proper. There ought to be one integrated Public Service Commission throughout the State. My suggestion is in consonance with the suggestion made by Sri Gorwala that only gazetted posts should be entrusted to the Public Service Commission. That is the position everywhere. As regards recruitment of class III and class IV servants and non-gazetted posts of certain discription, the matter should be left to the Divisional Commissioners or some other authority may be created in the matter of recruitment, such as an Advisory Committee, as suggested by Sri Gorwala. That would save many things. Of course, a person who is after a job of a First Division Clerk or a Second Division Clerk would have to come hundreds and hundreds of miles with great inconvenience and great expenditure. For what purpose? It is a difficult thing. Therefore it would be proper that the recommendation of Sri Gorwala in this connection should be accepted. As regards discussion on functioning of Public Service Commission, there would be another opportunity for us to discuss the Report of the Public Service Commission. In this connection, let it suffice to say for the time being that the working of the Public Service Commission is not happy. The other day on the floor of the House it is stated that after the reorganisation of the State, nearly 8,200 and odd jobs were filled in. Out of these 8,000 and odd jobs 200 or so had gone to the four districts of Belgaum Division; about 30 to other areas and 8,000 jobs had gone to old Mysore. Does it mean that there is no intelligence in other areas? Does it mean that

(SRI S. D. KOTHAVALE)
unemployment is not prevailing in those areas?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Why should we have a regional outlook?

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—I share the view of my friend the P. W. Minister; but in that case let the jobs be given to Hyderabad area. It is very well said but it should be their duty to see that Government jobs are spread out.

There are other matters also. I am told technical school applications for grants are rejected. There are certain matters which are not proper to be stated in this House. Bad things have been said; the Hon'ble Minister may kindly make a note of all these things.

There is a chapter dealing with Vidhana Soudha scandal. I have known sufficiently enough about the alleged scandalous aspect of the Vidhana Soudha and I do not propose to say anything in this matter. Of course, I share the view of the common man who says that it is a very imposing and highly artistic building. That is all good. The gentleman who dreamt this imposing and artistic building deserves congratulations but my approach is rather different. My basic approach to this is whether a building of this nature is the one which we should have gone in for. Our country is poor. Particularly Mysore is not very rich; it is poorer than Bombay and other States. I would have been satisfied with a very businesslike building like Bombay Sachivalaya.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—If Mysore is a poor country, why do you want more than 2 crores for a building at Hubli? The present Chief Minister wants another building of this kind; is it because there is no place to house the offices? Still you say Vidhana Soudha scandal?

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—It was possible to have a more spacious building and of a simple type than this. My friend Sri Muckannappa asked about the Medical College building at Hubli. Of course the same standard should be applied there also.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—The expert committee which recently visited that Medical College said that they could have that constructed within 50 lakhs. You want to follow America in constructing buildings?

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—Now they are talking of plastic houses. Let us wait for better times. My approach is that only very useful and necessary buildings should be constructed. I would be satisfied with a room costing merely Rs. 500; what is wanted is equipment and personnel. We spend huge amounts on buildings but when the question of equipment and appointment of necessary personnel comes, we are short of funds. Therefore the policy of constructing huge buildings is not very useful. My suggestion is that we should go in for very useful and just necessary buildings. We should not spend unnecessarily on the construction of buildings.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Vidhana Soudha work is over unfortunately.

Sri S. D. KOTHAVALE.—This is true not only of the Mysore State; in the Bombay State in the early fifties, for the Medical College a huge hostel was constructed at Poona spending two crores of rupees. I do not know whether the Medical College is equipped with a hostel. I doubt very much. Instead of that, let us provide for our institutions up-to-date equipment and personnel. Of course it is not an unknown thing I am saying—very great research works have been done in ordinary hutments. What I am concerned with is what goes on in the building and not in the construction of the building.

I have taken much time. The Chairman wants me to finish. I am closing.

Most of the recommendations of Sri Gorwala are good except some made regarding matters like the village panchayet and prohibition. I do not

approve of them because in order to advance the cause of our welfare State these institutions must continue.

With these remarks I close my speech.

Mr. CHAIRMAN (Sri Alur Hanumanthappa).—There is a suggestion to adjourn now as there is a function at the Town Hall—Address to the Governor—and members are requested to attend. I want to know the sense of the House.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIYA.—We do not want to waste public money and we shall continue.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Half-an-hour debate is put down in my name; I want to know whether it is going to be taken up.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Tomorrow we shall take it up.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It cannot be taken up tomorrow. Only two days in a week are allotted—Friday and Wednesday.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—It can be taken up only after the 14th.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್ (ಸದಲ್ಗಾ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ವರದಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಇದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ತಂಗಳು ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ತಂಗಳಾದರೂ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವರದಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು, ವರದಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸ ಆದುವು, ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯವೇನೂ ಉಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಈಗ ಇದು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ, ಈಗ ಐಟಂಐಟಂ ವಾರಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ನೇಚರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದು ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೊಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರಣವೇನಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರವೇ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಸಮಾಜಾತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ದೇವ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ನೇಮಕವೂ ಸಹ ಈ ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧದ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ನೇಮಕಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಚರೋ ಇವೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇದರಲ್ಲೇನಾದರೂ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆಯೋ ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಹ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೀಗ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ ಬೇಕಿತ್ತೇ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇಡವಾಗಿತ್ತೇ, ಇದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವೇ ಅಥವಾ ಅಯೋಗ್ಯವೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನೀಗ ಈ ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾನಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯವಾದವು ಯಾವುವು ಅಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯವಾದವು ಯಾವುವು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇವಲ ಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಯುಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪ್ರಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ವರದಿಯ ಪೀಠಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಚರೋ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ the morale and the honesty of both the ruler and the ruled.—ಎಂದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೊಳ್ಳಪಟ್ಟ ಎರಡೂ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಇಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ಮೊರೇಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆನೆಸ್ಟಿ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲವು ಮೊರೇಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆನೆಸ್ಟಿ ಬಾಬಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಅಭಾವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಅವಕಾಶ ಆಯಿತು. ಆಡಳಿತವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣತಕ್ಕ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದಂಥ ಮೂರು ಅಭಾವಾಂಶಗಳೇನೆಂದರೆ—ಒಂದು ಎಕಾನಮಿ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಹಣದ ದುಂದು ವೆಚ್ಚ; ಎರಡನೆಯದು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಕೊರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೆಯದು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಮೂರು-ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವಪೂರಿತ ವಿಷಯಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಆ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವವಾದಂಥ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಿಷಯಗಳಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಪೂಜ್ಯ ಭಾವನೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಸೌಂಡಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಚರೋ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಅವರ ಕೈಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಸೇಫಾಗಿದೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹದಗೆಡದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ಜಾಣ್ಮೆ, ಒಂದು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರ ಸುಭದ್ರವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೋರ್ವಾಲ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. He has given a note of warning in regard to finance, in regard to extravagance and economy and in regard to inefficient administration. ಈ ಮೂರು ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋರ್ವಾಲರವರು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್)

ತಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಪುನಃ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸನ್ನು ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳೂ ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ರಿಸೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿವೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಸದುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ನಾವು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ವರದಿಯವನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷ್ ಬ್ಯುರಾಕ್ರೆಟಿಕ್ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವರು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ದೋಷಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಹೇಳಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಬಾಬುಗಳೊಂದನ್ನೂ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಈ ವರದಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋರ್‌ವಾಲರವರು ನಮಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವೀದಿವಸ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ; ಅವರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಗುಣಿಗಳ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಅವರು ಬೈಗಳನ್ನೆಂದಿಗೂ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದದ್ದನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ ; ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ ಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದರಲ್ಲೇ ದೋಷವಿದ್ದರೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್.—ನಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದು ಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯವಾದದ್ದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವುದು ಅಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯವಾದದ್ದಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಿ. ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಾವಣಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಂದಾವಣಿಕೆಯಾಗದ್ದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡೋಣ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಅಕ್ರಮ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳು ನಡೆದಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋರ್‌ವಾಲಾರವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಮಾತೂ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿ ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗಾಗಲೇ ಮೂರು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಹಾಗಾಯಿತು. ಮೂರು ಬಡ್‌ಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಸೆಷನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ನಮ್ಮದು ಡಿಫಿಸಿಟ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಎಂದು ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಎರಡು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ಗಳೂ ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ ಡಿಫಿಸಿಟ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ಗಳೇ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದೇನೋ ಸರ್‌ಪ್ಲಸ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ಕೇವಲ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾತ್ರ. ಈ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ರಿವೈಸ್ಡ್ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟಾದಾಗ ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದ ಸಾಲಿನ ನಿಜವಾದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚೆಷ್ಟು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಹೇಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೋರ್‌ವಾಲರವರೊಂದು ವಾರ್ನಿಂಗನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಆಮೂಲಾಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರೊಂದು ವಾರ್ನಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನನಗೆ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಏನು, ಖರ್ಚೇನು ಎನ್ನುವುದೆಲ್ಲ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ನಾವೇನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸರ್‌ಪ್ಲಸ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೋ ಅದು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸರ್‌ಪ್ಲಸ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದೂ ಸಹ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾದಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಿಂದ ಹೊರಹೋಗಿ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದು ಹಣದ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಆಗೇನು ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಣ ಶಿಲ್ಕು ಉಳಿದಿರುತ್ತದೋ ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೋಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೊರತೆ ಬಿದ್ದರೂ ಬೀಳಬಹುದು. ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸರ್‌ಪ್ಲಸ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವೀಗ ನಮ್ಮ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ರಿಸೋರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ರಿಸೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳೆರಡನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಂಡಿಚರನ್ನೂ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಸಮಾನತೆ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರೋಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಬಹಳ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮದು ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಡೆಫಿಸಿಟ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟೇ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಡೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಹೀಗೆ ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷ ಐದು-ಆರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲ ಎತ್ತುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದುದೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನೇ ಗಿರವಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನ ಫೈನಾನ್‌ಷಿಯಲ್ ಕಂಡೀಷನ್ ಹೇಗಿದೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆದಾಯವೇನು, ವೆಚ್ಚವೇನು, ಉಳಿತಾಯವಿದೆಯೋ, ಖೋತಾ ಇದೆಯೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದಂಥ ಅಂಶ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಅವರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಮನೆವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಹಾಗೇ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು-ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಡಿಫಿಸಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಫೈನಾನ್‌ಷಿಯಲ್ ಇನ್-ಎಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ನರಗುಂದ).—ಈಗ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಚರು ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಪಬ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲವೇ ?

6 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಖೋತ್.—ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ sound finance ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ . . . .

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗ ವೇಳೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾರಣ ನಾಳೆಯು ದಿವಸ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಜಿ. ಜೋತ್.—ನಾನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. That is the difficulty.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದು ಬಿಡಿ. ನಾಳೆಯು ದಿವಸ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಅರು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. We will take up half-an-hour discussion tomorrow.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, you did not announce the results of the election.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will announc it tomorrow.

The House now rises and meet to-morrow at 10 A.M.

The House adjourned at Two Minute past Six of the Clock to meet again a Ten of the Clock on Saturday, the 4t April 1959.